

Egyptian pioneer school

Discover

Primary Three

Second Term



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Name:.....

Class :

Theme 3: how the world works out

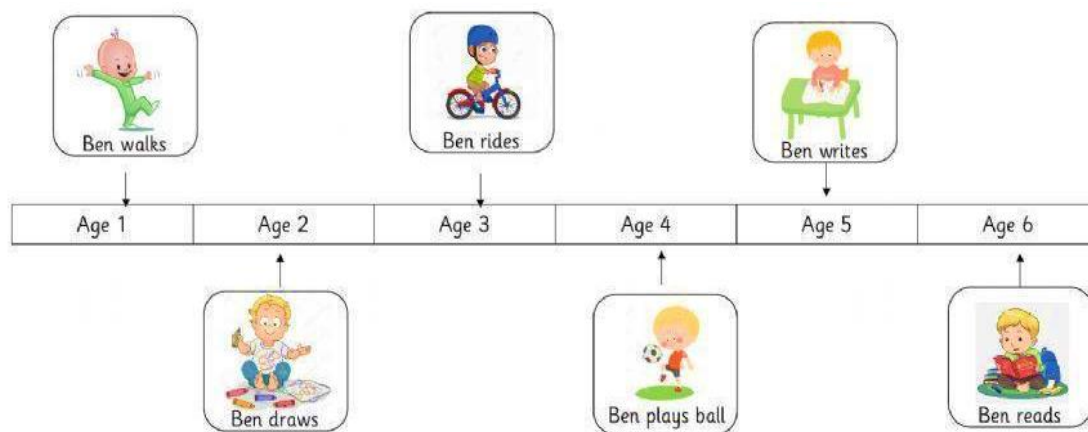
Chapter 1

Lesson 1: parents and offspring

Origin: is used to describe the source or cause of something.

as the parents are the origin of many traits we have such as eye color, hair color, skin color,.....

Timeline: shows important events in order over a period of time.



Inherited traits: are passed from parents to their babies or offspring.

Ex. hair color – mouth shape – nose shape.

Not Inherited traits: are not passed from parents to their babies or offspring but learned from life

Ex. reading – writing – riding bicycle.

- Parents pass on traits to their offspring to help them survive.

Ex. zebras have stripes on their bodies as inherited traits which confuse bugs and avoid being bitten and getting sick.

Ex. cactus has thorns to help cactus not to be eaten by animals.



Lesson 2: all about blubber

- Adaptation of animals and plants is a slow process that may take hundreds or thousands of years Because they depend on the traits they have to survive.

Humans adapt faster than animals and plants because they do not depend on their traits only but they can also change their environment.

- In the arctic zone, the weather is very cold and many animals and birds live there

Ex. polar bear has thick white fur and layers of fats and blubber to keep it warm



The blubber: thick fat with many blood vessels

- Arctic animals may have other ways of adaptation

Ex. some animals can vibrate their bodies to keep their muscles warm

Ex. some arctic birds fluff their feathers to trap warm air near their bodies

Camouflage: is blending into environment through the use of colors and patterns.

- Camouflage can help protect an animal from its predators (enemies) or help an animal sneak up on and catch its prey

Ex. polar bear has a white fur that helps it blends into snow as **it sneaks up on its prey.**

Ex. stick insect has a sticky shape that helps it blend in with the sticks of the plants **to be protected from its enemies.**



Lesson 3: beaks

- Different birds have many different types of beaks for suitable food.

1. Spoon beak: they look like spoon.
Types of food: **small fish and small plants in water.**



spoonbill bird



pelican

2. Scissor beak: they look like scissors.
Types of food: **meat of animals**



eagle



owl

3. Tweezers beak: they look like tweezers.
Types of food: **fish and insects.**



heron



egret



kingfisher

4. Clothespin beak: they look like clothespin.
Types of food: **seeds and grains.**



wern



goldfinch

Revision

Choose:

1. When new living organisms are born, they are called (parents – offspring – moms).
2. Hair color and (writing – mouth shape – reading) are from inherited traits.
3. Some arctic animals may vibrate their bodies to (keep their body warm – catch their preys – blend in with the snow).
4. The white fur helps the polar bear to blend in with the white color of the snow to (feel cold – easily catch its prey – keep its body cool).
5. Arctic animals have many adaptations to keep their body warm such as (having blubber – wearing clothes).
6. Arctic animals have many adaptations to keep warm such as (fluffing their feathers – having blubber – all the previous answers).
7. Arctic zone is a habitat in which animals adapt to (cold weather – hot weather – sunny weather).
8. Egret has a (tweezer – spoon – scissor) beak.
9. Goldfinch eats (fish – insects – seeds).

Put (T) or (F):

1. The origin is the source or cause of something. ()
2. The timeline shows important events in order over a period of time. ()
3. Inherited traits are not passed from parents to their babies. ()
4. Parents pass on traits to their offspring to help them die. ()
5. Some inherited traits help living organisms to die. ()
6. The traits help animals and plants to survive are passed to offspring from mothers only. ()

7. Cactus plants have thorns to protect them from animals. ()
8. The spines protect turtle against its enemies. ()
9. Humans depend on their traits only to adapt the surrounding environment.
()
- 10.The blubber in polar bear is thick fat with many blood vessels. ()
- 11.The white fur helps the polar bear to survive in the arctic zone. ()
- 12.Birds differ in the shapes of their beaks according to the food they eat.()
- 13.Egret bird has a spoon beak. ()
- 14.Eagle eats seeds and has scissor beak. ()
- 15.Wern birds eat fish and insects. ()

Complete:

(Writing – nose shape – skin color – reading – hair color – riding a bicycle)

1. Inherited traits:
2. Not inherited traits:.....

(traits – source – blubber)

1. The origin is used to describe the.....or cause of something.
2. Each animal has.....that help it survive and adapt its habitat.
3. Polar bear has layers of fats and.....to keep it warm.

(writing – parents – offspring)

- Inherited traits are passed from.....to their.....such as eye color, while not inherited traits are learned and developed such as.....

(rabbit – giraffe - hedgehog – turtle)

1. The large ears of.....help it to hear and avoid danger.
2. The shell of..... protects it against enemies.
3. The tall neck of.....helps it to reach the leaves of tall trees for feeding.
4. The spines of.....protect it against its enemies.

(colors – blending – patterns)

- Camouflage is the act of.....into the environment through the use of.....or.....

Scientific term (what is this?):

1. The source or cause of something.
(.....)
2. Shows important events in order over a period of time.
(.....)
3. Passed from parents to their babies or offspring.
(.....)
4. Thick fat with many blood vessels.
(.....)
5. Blending into environment through the use of colors and patterns.
(.....)
6. Animal has a sticky shape that helps it blend in with the sticks of the plants to be protected from its enemies. (.....)
7. Animal has a white fur and live in arctic zone. (.....)
8. Animal has shell to protect me against enemies. (.....)
9. Bird has a spoon beak. (.....)
10. Bird eats meat of animals. (.....)
11. Bird eats seeds and grains. (.....)
12. Bird has tweezers beak. (.....)

What is the importance of:

1. Timeline:
2. Inherited traits:
3. Strips on body of zebra:
4. Thorns of cactus:
5. Blubber of polar bear:
6. White fur of polar bear:
7. Sticky shape of stick insects:
8. Camouflage:

Match:

1. Some arctic birds fluff their.....	a. The food they eat
2. The stick insect has sticky shape that helps it.....	b. Feathers to trap warm air near to their bodies
3. Birds differ in shapes of their beaks according to.....	c. Blend in with the sticks of the plants to be protected from enemies

1. Camouflage is the act of blending into.....	a. Not inherited traits
2. Some animals depend on their.....	b. The environment through the use of colors or patterns
3. Riding a bicycle is.....	c. Traits to survive in their habitats

animals	traits
1. giraffe	a. The shell protects it against its enemies
2. rabbit	b. The tall neck helps it to reach the leaves of tall trees
3. turtle	c. The spines protect it against its enemies
4. hedgehog	d. The large ears help it to hear and avoid any danger

bird	food
1. Spoonbill bird	a. Meat of animals
2. Eagle bird	b. Small fish and small plants
3. Heron bird	c. seeds
4. Goldfinch bird	d. Fish and insects

bird	beak
1. pelican	a. tweezer
2. owl	b. clothespin
3. kingfisher	c. scissor
4. wren	d. spoon

Chapter two

A New Look To Ancient Art

Learning outcomes

By the end of this chapter, your child be able to

- 1-Compare character actions and feelings in a story.
- 2-Identify examples of art in the contemporary world.
- 3-Sequence artwork in order from oldest to most recent.
- 4-Explore gradient of color (such as from dark to light)
- 5-Use geometric shapes in original artwork.

Key vocabulary

Origin	Gradient	Raw materials
Sculpture	Dialogue	Props

Lesson 1

Activity Look at the pictures and read the following short dialogues, then answer the questions below

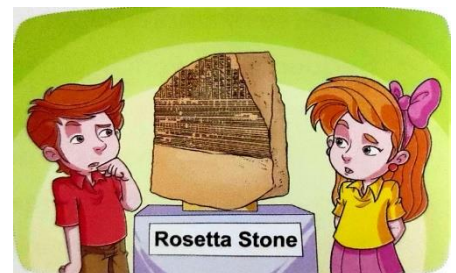
Ali: It is the sculpture of Tutankhamun.

Maha: wow it is so amazing.



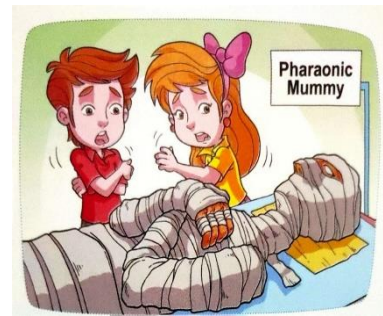
Ali :What is that ?

Maha:I don` t know



Ali : I am afraid

Maha : It is scary.



Ali : Wow, it is so colorful

Maha : So beautiful

Put (✓) or (X)

- 1- Ali and Maha feel afraid of the royal crown ()
- 2- Ali and Maha know what Rosetta stone means ()
- 3- Ali and Maha feel happy with the pharaonic mummy ()
- 4- Maha is amazed by the sculpture of king Tutankhamun ()



Lesson 2

When was it Made ?

Activity match each picture to its suitable information .



Papyrus painting
around 2000 B.C.E.

Baron's Palace 1911.

Colorful royal crown
around 2500 B.C.E.

Rosetta Stone
196 B.C.E.

Lion sculpture 1933.

Activity : From the previous activity, arrange the artifact images from the oldest to the newest by using sticker pictures and write their information.

Colorful royal crown
around 2500 B.C.E.

Papyrus painting around
2000 B.C.E.

.....

.....

.....



Activity : Read the following paragraph, then answer the questions below ,and find your answers in the letter box.

Colors were important to ancient Egyptians, as they used many colors in coloring the wall paintings, decorating the pharaonic crowns ... etc. They used six main colors; red, green, blue, yellow, black and white.

The origin of the paint colors were from natural minerals found in the rocks of the Earth. Artists would grind the minerals into fine dust and then mix them with a kind of glue.



Complete:

1-The six main colors which were used by Ancient Egyptians are:

.....
.....

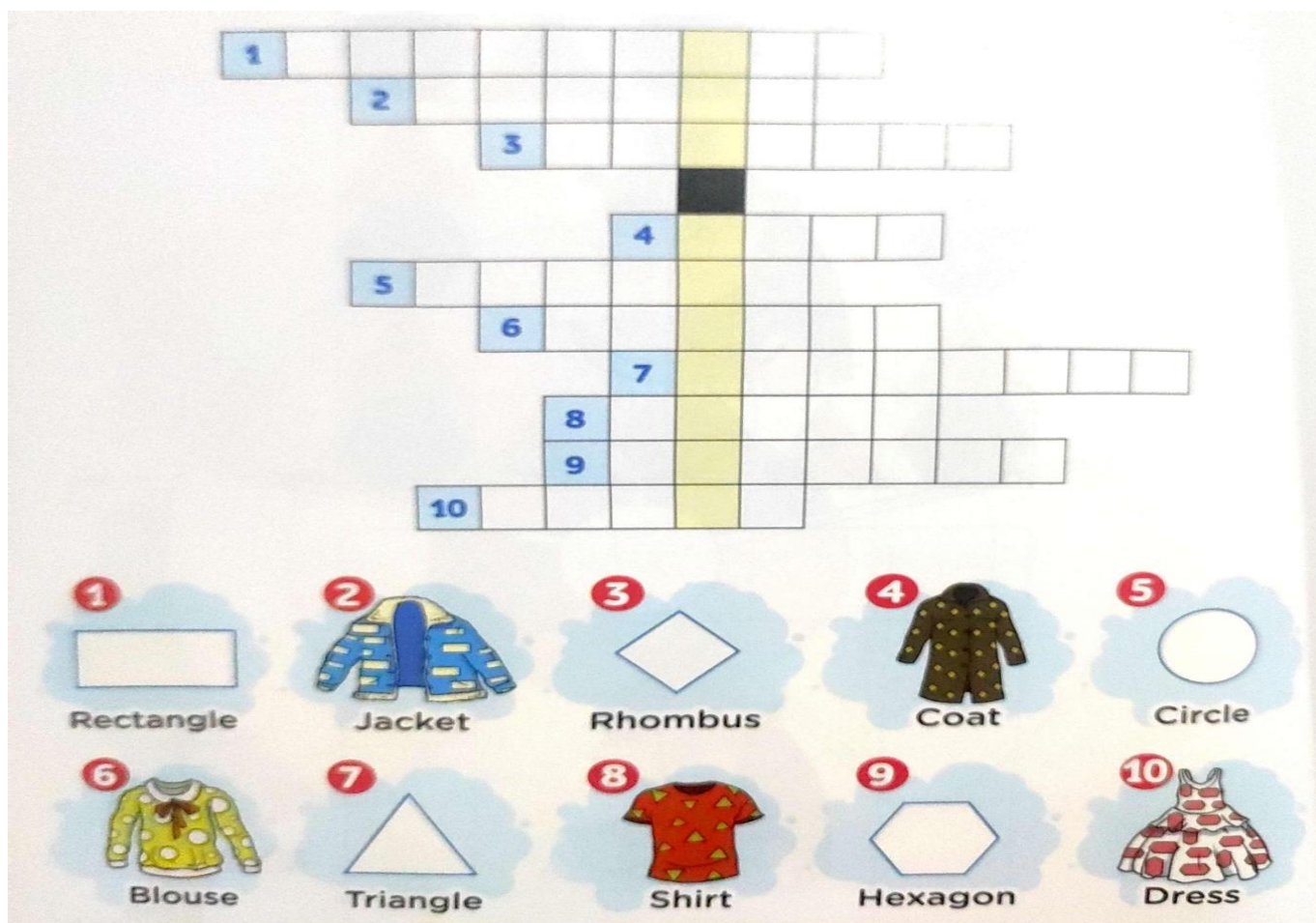
2-The origin of colors were from natural minerals found in the rocks of the

3-Artists would grind the minerals into findand then mix them with a kind of.....

Lesson 3

Raw Materials

Activity : write the names of geometric shapes and clothes in the suitable places according to their numbers to find the secret message .

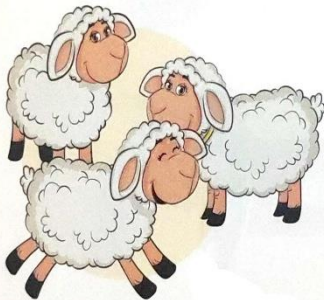


The secret message is :

Activity : match each source of material to its finished product



Silkworm



Sheep



Cotton plant



Silk



Wool

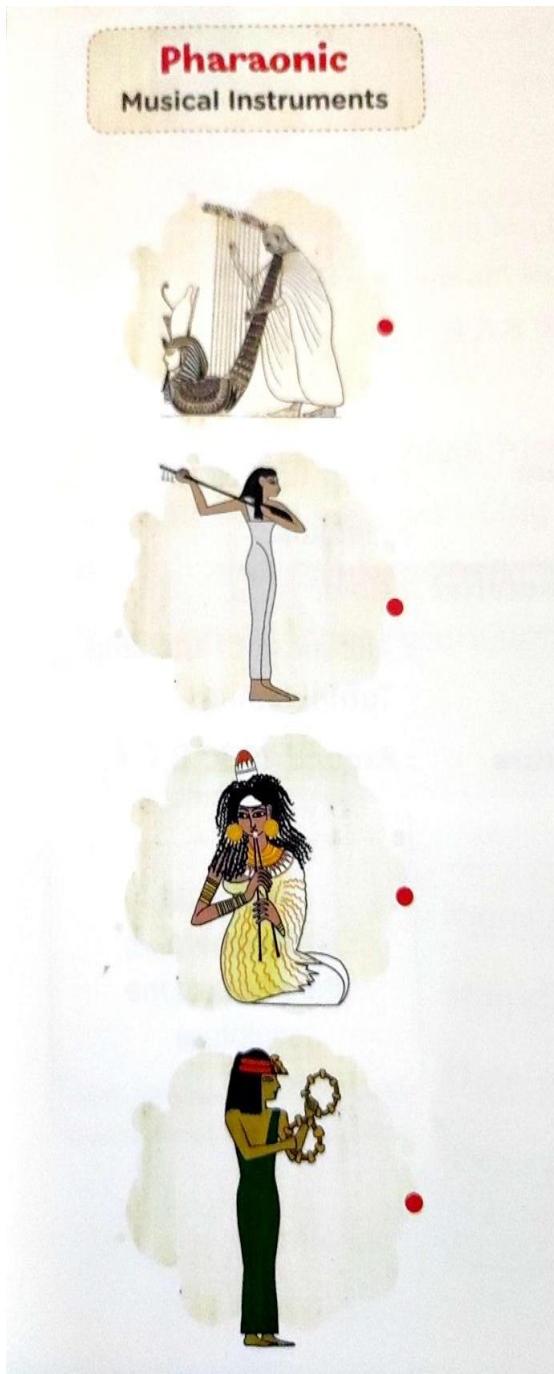


Cotton

Lesson 4

Origins of Egyptian music

Activity : match each pharaonic musical instrument



Lesson 5

Sculpture in Ancient Egypt

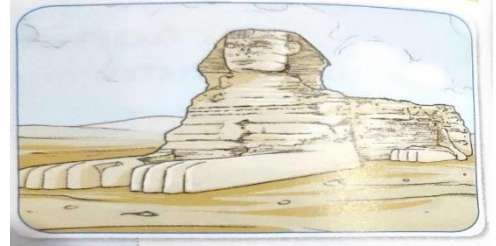
Name of sculpture: the sphinx

Its size: very big

Manufacturing material: stone

Description: it has a body of lion and a head of human.

Date of manufacture: around 2500 B.C.E



Name of sculpture: King Tutankhamen

Its size: Medium

Manufacturing material: gold

Description: the mask of the king Tutankhamen.

Date of manufacture: around 1330 B.C.E



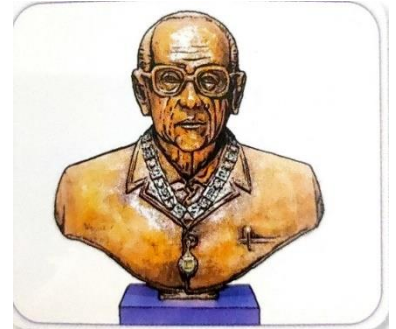
Modern day sculpture

Name of sculpture : Naguib Mahfouz

Manufacturing material : bronze

Date of manufacture : 2002

Description : writer and novelist Naguib Mahfouz

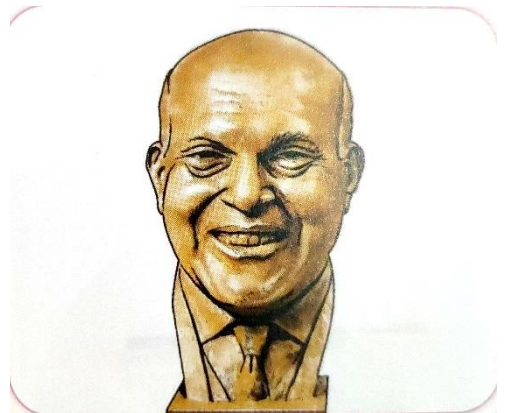


Name of sculpture: Magdy Yacoub

Manufacturing material: clay

Date of manufacture: 2018

Description: global heart surgeon



Stick here
the photo of the
sculpture

Name of sculpture :

Manufacturing material:

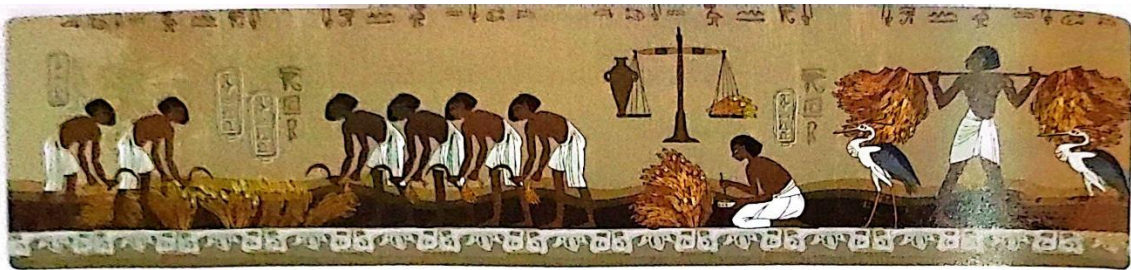
Date of manufacture :

Description :

Lesson 6

Ancient paintings

Activity: Look at the following ancient painting, then write a play about this painting, then draw the props of your play.



★ Characters :

Farmers



Writer



Transporter

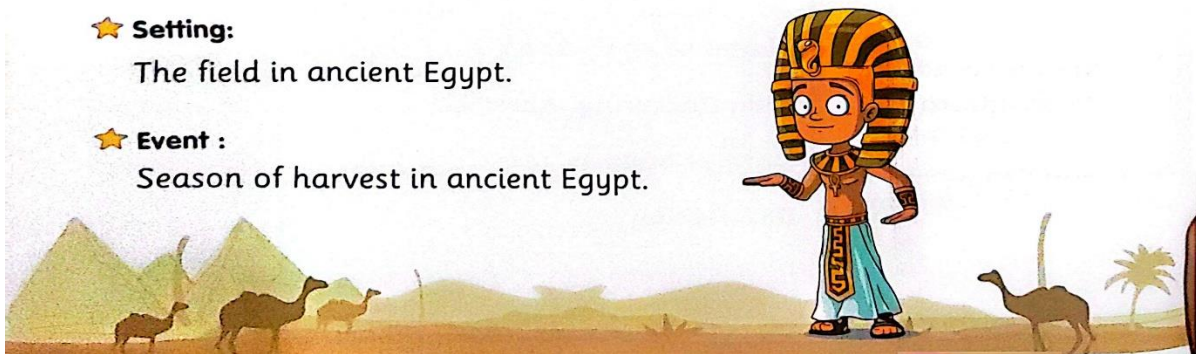


★ Setting:

The field in ancient Egypt.

★ Event :

Season of harvest in ancient Egypt.



Write the dialogue of the play.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Chapter 3

Lesson 1: fact, fiction, and opinion

Fiction: it is something told or written and is not true, just like drinking warm tea which makes your throat better.

Fact: it is anything that is true and can be proven or verified, just like your visit to the doctor when you feel tired.

Opinion: it is what one person believes or feels just like using a cold towel on your head to reduce the high temperature of your body and an opinion is not always true.

Lesson 2 : medical tools

Medical tools are important devices used in medicine.

The **origin** of the medical tools of ancient Egyptians like the oldest metal surgical tools were discovered in the tomb of qar. These tools are now preserved in the Imhotep museum in Saqqara.

We found other old tools such as:

Medical saws which are used for surgery.

A tool which was used to make pills

Old tools like forceps hooks drill spoons and knives were used in many procedures. Many of these old tools are still used today.

Some of these tools were found by archeologists.

Put true or false

- 1) Medical tools are useless tools ()
- 2) Medical saws are used to make pills ()

Chapter 4

Lesson 1 : hunt for force and motion

Force: it is a push or pull on an object that causes motion.

Activity complete the sentences using the words pushing or pulling to describe the forces you observed.

1) The farmer isthe wheelbarrow



2) The horse isthe cart.



3) The boy isthe ball to his friend



4) The child isthe toy car.



Lesson 2 : testing the effect of magnets

Activity: test the effect of magnet on each of the following objects:

(Glass –nail-paper-pencil-eraser-scissors –plastic-iron)

Objects attracted to the magnet	Objects not attracted to the magnet

Magnets attract objects that contain iron metal, cobalt metal and nickel metal.

Poles of magnet

*the magnet is made of iron and other materials such as cobalt or nickel.

*All magnets have two poles (**north** and **south** poles).

*the magnet has **a magnetic force** known as magnetism.

***the poles** of a magnet are the parts of a magnet where the effect of magnetism is the strongest.

The south pole of a magnet is labelled (s) and usually colored in blue.

The north pole of a magnet is labelled (n) and usually colored in red.

Put (true) or (false).

1) A magnet is made of copper ()

2) Magnetism is the magnetic force of a magnet ()

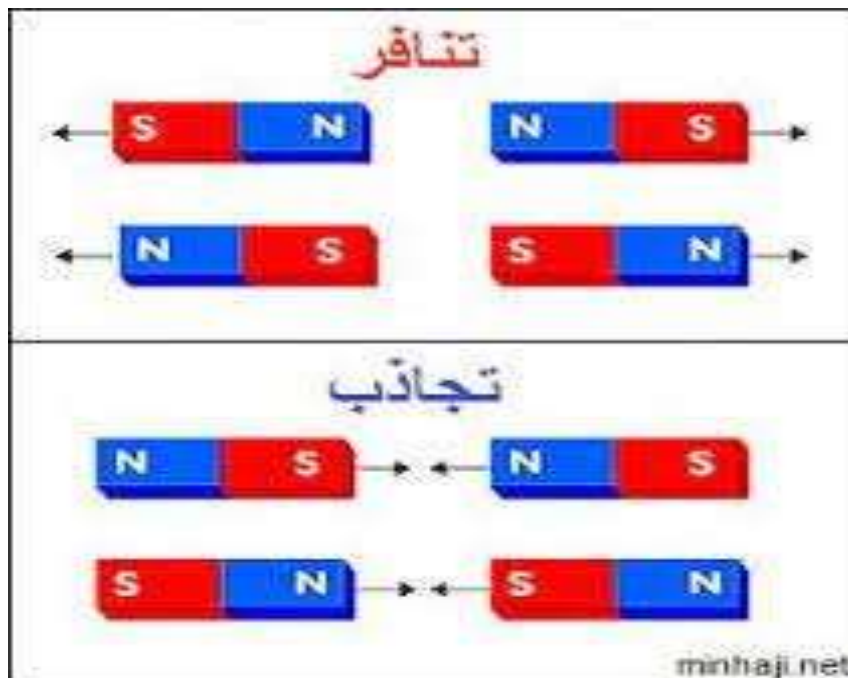
3) The south pole of a magnet is labelled (s) and usually colored in red ()

When magnets come together

When you bring a magnet near another magnet, they will **attract** each other or they will attract each other or they will **repel** each other.

When opposite poles meet, the magnets **attract** each other:

When like poles meet, the magnets **repel** each other



Magnetic field: it is the area around a magnet in which the effect of magnetic force appears.

Compass: it is a tool that is used to detect direction during navigation in unknown places.

A compass has a small magnetic needle which always points in a fixed direction that is north south directions.

Uses of compass: the compass is very important for navigation in the air, dessert, seas and oceans.

Chapter 5

Community: it is a group of people that live or work together.

Ways of connection with our community

- 1) Reading and writing
- 2) Listening and speaking.

Technology: it is tool designed to solve a problem

Communication tools are developed over time as:

Quill then pen then typewriter then mobile.

Transportation are developed over time as:

Cart then bicycle then gasoline car then electric car.

Staying Connected .

Activity Read and learn, then answer the questions.

Life with technology

We can communicate with others with technology by:

- 1) Phone calls
- 2) Video calls
- 3) E-mail
- 4) Texting messages

Life without technology

We can communicate with others without technology by:

- 1) Spending time with each other.
- 2) Seeing and talking with each other.
- 3) Visiting each other.

Chapter 6

Media: They are the means of communication with others on a large scale such as newspapers, magazines, etc.

Newspaper: It is a weekly or daily publication consisting of folded sheets and containing articles on the news, advertisements, etc.

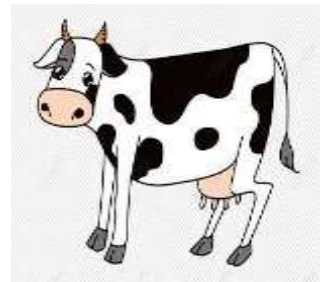
Reporter: People who write in newspapers.

Headline: It is the title of an article in the newspaper.

Byline: It is the name of the reporter

Sheet 1

Connect each food to its origin:



Sheet 2

Tick true the correct answer:

1).....is an object or a person moving from one place to another

(Pull-push-motion)

2) What must be applied to push or pull an object?

(Force-energy-gravity)

3) What type of force is this boy applying?

(Pull-push)

4) What type of force is this boy applying?

(Pull-push)

5) If we use more force to push something it will move

(Farther – closer)

Sheet 3

Complete using the given words:

(South – iron – iron filings – north – repel – magnetism – attract)

- 1) Magnet attracts
- 2) A magnet has.....
- 3) Unlike poles.....each other.
- 4) Like poleseach other.
- 5) We can useto detect the magnetic field around a magnet.
- 6)is the force that allows the magnet to attract magnetic materials.